

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY

CLEMENT DOANE.

OFFICE—CORNER OF MACDONALD AND

WEST STREETS.

TERMS—STRICTLY IN ADVANCE:

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STEGER, H. REILING, JOE. HANSHAUSEN.

STEGER, REILING & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, TEAS,

TOBACCO, CIGARS,

Foreign & Domestic Liquors, Wines, &c.

MARKET STREET.

North Side, between Second and Third Sts.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

P. S.—Prompt attention to orders from the

city.

W. C. ADAMS, B. BUEHNER.

ADAMS & BUEHNER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND AGENTS FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS.

JASPER, INDIANA.

Office—North east corner McDonald and

West streets.

March 14, 1863

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

THE undersigned will hereafter practice

in the Circuit Court of Dubois County,

and will promptly attend to all business en-

trusted in his care.

WILL N. TRACWELL.

George P. Beweese,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

ROME, IND.,

WILL attend the Courts in Perry, Du-

bais and Crawford counties, and give

prompt attention to all business entrusted to

him.

Jan. 23, 61.

JOHN BAKER, A. J. BECKETT,

Vincennes, Ind. Jasper, Ind.

BAKER & BECKETT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL practice in the Dubois Circuit and

Common Pleas Courts. Particular at-

tention paid to collections. June 20.

J. T. Beweese,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PETERSBURGH, IND.

WILL give prompt attention to all busi-

ness entrusted to his care in Pike and

adj.ing counties. Nov. 2.

RUDOLPHUS SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL attend promptly to any business

entrusted to him in any of the courts

of Dubois county. Office at the corner of

McDonald and — streets. mar 12

W. H. DeWolf,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PETERSBURGH, INDIANA.

Will attend all terms of the courts in Dubois

county. January 25th 1860-y

SEBASTIAN KUEBLER,

WAGON, COACH, PLOW AND HARROW

MANUFACTURER,

CORNER OF NEWTON & LAWRENCE STREETS

Jasper, Indiana.

Would re-

form the pub-

Lincoln's Picture.

Tell us of his fight with Douglas—
How his spirit never quailed;
Tell us of his manly bearing,
Of his skill in spitting rails.

Tell us he's a second Webster,
Or, if better, Henry Clay;
That he's full of genial humor,
Pierced as a summer day.

Call him Abe, or call him Abram—
Abraham—'tis all the same,
Abe will smell as sweet as either,
We don't care about the name.
Say he's capable and honest,
Love his country's good alone,
Never drank a drop of whiskey,
Wouldn't know it from a stone.

Tell again about the cord wood,
Seven cords or more a day;
How each night he seeks his closet,
There, alone, to watch and pray.

Tell us he resembles Jackson,
Save he wears a larger bonnet,
And is broader across the shoulders,
And is taller by a foot.

Any lie you tell we'll swallow,
Swallow any kind of mixture;
But oh! don't, we beg and pray you,
Don't, for God's sake, show his picture!

Governor Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and the Louisville Journal.

The Louisville Journal indulges in the following severe, and no doubt just, criticism upon the policy of Gov. Andrew Johnson in Tennessee. It says:

"He (Governor Andrew Johnson) has used his office not to restore Tennessee to her place in the Union, so much as to enthrone Abolitionism as the ruling power of the State. He has worked for the Abolition party with little or no regard to the rights and welfare of the State and of the Republic. He has done this in many ways but especially in authorizing the enlistment of slaves throughout the State, in refusing to recognize the loyal Governor, elected constitutionally by the people in August last, in not permitting the people to hold an election for the purpose of reconstructing their Legislature, and of sending Representatives to Congress, in continually addressing Abolition harangues to the people, in penning the Abolition organ or hand-organ at the capital, and in practically making Abolitionism the standard of loyalty in the execution of his office. In these ways and in other ways he, as an officer of the General Government, has labored consciously and unconsciously to subvert the institutions of Tennessee under the guise of seconding the efforts of her people to resume their constitutional relations to the Union. Instead of really according such efforts, he has frustrated them in the interest of Abolitionism. He, in his official character, has done nearly every thing he could do to fulfill the visions of oppression and insult which in a moment of frenzy drove Tennessee into rebellion. The chief, if not the exclusive, mode by which he, as the representative of the Union has sought to promote the re-establishment of the Union in Tennessee, is virtually an offer of tyranny in return for allegiance.—In fine, Governor Andrew Johnson, speaking in the name of the Federal Government has said, in effect, to the people of Tennessee: 'You must consent to abolish slavery if you would be permitted to reorganize your local government, and resume your place as a State in the Union.' Such in effect, is now the language of his position and his conduct now announces this condition more directly and unmistakably than ever before. Without formally asserting the theory of Sumner, Whiting and Butler, he is vigorously carrying it out in practice. 'No wonder the cause of restoration in Tennessee appears to be at a stand still, or to be going backward rather than forward. The wonder would arise if the cause should make headway under such unfriendly auspices. In truth, the wonder actually is that the cause is not far less advanced than it is.'"

The Washington Star has been making investigations, and comes to the conclusion that the number of prostitutes in and about Washington does not reach 15,000, as heretofore stated, but only 8,000.

Said an Abolitionist, "I am for the war for the freedom of the blacks, but not for the old Union."

"The Great Virginia Express Line"

We find the following "advertisement" in a recent number of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican:

"GREAT POTOMAC AND RAPID ANN THROUGH ROUTE!"

"Promptness and Dispatch!"
"Meade and Lee's Through Express," weekly line, between Alexandria and Culpepper; connects with the principal points North and South (especially the Old Capital and Libby Prison.)

"The subscribers, having completed their arrangements, and gotten their line into running order, will, hereafter, until further notice, run their machines, (the 'Army of the Potomac' and 'Army of Northern Virginia') every week, through from Culpepper, Va., to Alexandria, Va., and vice versa, giving their personal attention to the running of each train, Lee preceding Meade at a proper interval on the out trains, and Meade preceding Lee with similar regularity on the in trains.

"The perfect familiarity of these old stages with the whole route in question, and the frequency with which they have traversed it, enable them to calculate with perfect accuracy the time of arrival at the indicated points. Having gotten up their locomotives and rolling stock, regardless of expense, and putting them through night and day alike, they are enabled to disregard the ordinary draw back of weather, state of roads, &c. as those who do a smaller business cannot."

"Patrons respectfully solicited."

G. G. MEAD,

R. E. LEE.

"P. S.—The line through Pennsylvania has discontinued in consequence of a painful collision which occurred there in July last, but such things have been avoided ever since and every precaution taken for the future, it is hoped that an indulgent public will not remember that unfortunate occurrence to the prejudice of the company."

"DICK BROWNE, Secretary."

The Election in North Carolina.

NEWBERN, N. C., November 20.—Major General Butler arrived here this morning, from Fortress Monroe.

The Raleigh Standard claims that the Conservatives have elected eight of the ten members to the rebel Congress. Those of them who announced themselves in favor of peace on any terms, and who were most severe in their condemnation of the rebel Administration, received the largest majority. The conservative candidates also received a majority of the soldiers' votes. The cargoes of seven large steamers, which ran the blockade of Wilmington in one night, are advertised in the rebel papers for sale.

Curing Hams.

Few persons understand the proper ingredients and exact proportions to make a suitable pickle for curing hams. This is the season when such information is useful.—The desideratum is to cure the meat, so that it will keep in hot weather with the use of as little salt as possible. Pickle made in the following manner, it is believed, will accomplish this:

1 1/2 lbs. salt—coarse or alum salt is best.
1 oz. saltpeter.
1 pint of molasses, or 1 lb. brown sugar.
1 teaspoonful of saleratus.

Let these be added to one gallon of water, and the amount increased in the same proportions to make the quantity required. Bring the liquor to a boil, taking care to skim just before it begins to boil. Let the pickle cool, pour it over the meat until entirely covered.

The meat should be packed in clean tight casks, and should remain in the pickle six or seven weeks, when it will be fit to smoke. Green hickory wood is the best for this purpose. Shoulders prepared in the same way are nearly as good as hams. This pickle is just the thing to make nice corned beef, or corned beef tongues, or any lean meat for drying. Try it.

The Administration programme to bring back the seceded States and restore the Union, is very much the same as if a man should endeavor to retake a spirited horse which had escaped from the stable, by brandishing a whip in one hand and a halter in the other. The whip and the halter are the only terms offered the Southern people by the Abolitionists who control at Washington. Who can doubt the efficacy of such admirable instruments of conciliation.—N. A. Ledger.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Central Committee met yesterday. The meeting was fully attended, and after a free interchange of views and consultation with prominent members of the party from all sections of the State, it was unanimously resolved by the Committee to hold a State Nominating Convention immediately after the meeting of the next Democratic National Convention. It is supposed that the latter body will be assembled in May next, or early in June. A resolution was adopted by the Committee, requesting the Democratic National Committee to call a National Democratic Convention at as early a day as practicable—not later than May or June.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted, providing for the selection of delegates to the Democratic National Convention:

Resolved, That this committee respectfully and earnestly recommend the Democrats in the several Congressional Districts of the State of Indiana to meet in their respective Districts, on the 8th day of January, 1864, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, for the purpose of appointing in each two delegates and two alternates to the National Democratic Convention.

It is hoped this recommendation of the Committee will meet with the concurrence and response of the Democracy of the Congressional Districts, and that the day made memorable in the history of the nation by the Hero of New Orleans will be thus commemorated by those who respect his patriotism, his unselfish devotion to the Union, his gallant services in behalf of his country and the political principles he so earnestly maintained as necessary to the perpetuation of a free, constitutional government.

The Committee appointed an Executive board, consisting of five members, viz: Messrs. J. J. Bingham, J. S. Athol, Aquila Jones, R. H. Hall and James B. Ryan, to aid in developing a more efficient organization of the Democratic party of Indiana and in the dissemination of sound political principles.

The Committee adjourned to meet on the 22d day of February next.—State Sentinel, November 26th.

Call for a Convention.

The following circular has been issued:

NEW YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

DEAR SIR: You are especially invited to attend a convention to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 3d day of December next, at 12 M., for the purpose of consultation and taking such action as may be deemed most effective to secure the nomination and election of conservative men in the approaching Presidential campaign. The meeting will be composed of old line Whigs, War Democrats, and conservative men, without regard to former party predilections—friends of Jackson, Webster, Clay and Crittenden, who desire to preserve the Union and the Constitution unimpaired; who are willing to take their stand upon the Kentucky platform, opposed alike to secession and abolition fanaticism; who believe that the war should be carried on until those in armed revolt are compelled to obey the Constitution and the laws of Congress, and who hold that the State governments suspended by the revolt, should be restored under State constitutions respectively. All such persons are invited to be present.

The meeting will, be held under auspices of the National Conservative Union Committee, appointed at the recent Rochester Convention, of which the venerable patriot, Amos Kendall, is Chairman. That committee has been called to meet at the same time and place. In his letter to the Secretary, Mr. Kendall writes: "The only sure platform for patriot men who love the Union is the Constitution as it is." With the gentlemen whose names you mention (members of the committee,) I am prepared to co-operate in the attempt to unite the conservative elements of the country in the next Presidential election, and it seems to me no time should be lost in determining upon a line of policy to be steadily pursued henceforth."

Persons arriving to attend the meeting will please report their names to the National Committee, at the Burnett House. Inclosed please find proceedings of the Rochester meeting.

Your presence is earnestly solicited, that we may have the benefit of your counsel.

B. F. STEVENS, Secretary
103 East Forty ninth street, N. Y.

The Next gubernatorial Election—Col. C. L. Dunham.

It is important that in the next election in Indiana, the Democracy should select as their candidate for Governor a man of unquestioned ability and about whose principles there can be no question. Hon. Jos. E. McDonald was regarded as most likely to be the Democratic standard-bearer up to a late period, but as he has declined the intended honor, the party must look about for some other candidate to take the place on the ticket which would have probably been bestowed upon Mr. McDonald. We have heard many Democrats express the hope that Col. Cyrus L. Dunham would allow his name to be used in this connection and receive the nomination from the State Convention. Most certainly there are none who have done more service to the Democratic cause than Col. Dunham, and if nominated we are sure that he would conduct the canvass with an energy and efficiency which would insure success, if success were at all attainable, as we believe it would be under such a leader as Col. D. On this subject we clip the following from the Brownstown "Little Giant"—N. A. Ledger.

Colonel Cyrus L. Dunham.—We have frequently heard the name of this well known gentleman mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor of Indiana. In 1860 he was prominent for nomination, but declined in favor of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, and was one of the Democratic candidates for Senatorial Election. He has always been an ardent Democrat, and served six years in Congress—from the year 1849 to 1855. In 1861 he accepted the Colonelcy of the 50th Indiana regiment, and has been service in the field. He distinguished himself by his valor and military skill at the battle at Munfordsville, in Kentucky, and at the battle of Parker's Cross Roads, in Tennessee, at the latter place acting as Brigadier General. While others less deserving have been promoted, Col. Dunham's Democracy has been in the way of his promotion. He has refused to bend the knee to Basil. His health since last March has rendered him unfit for active service, and he has spent most of his time, at his home in this county. He is thoroughly what may be called a War Democrat, but has steadily adhered to the organization of the party, and thus demonstrated his fidelity. With Colonel Dunham as the standard bearer of the party, the Democracy could enter the canvass with buoyant hopes of success. As an orator and canvasser, he is not excelled. We regard him as peculiarly fitted for that position, and hope that he may be the next Governor of Indiana.

A Bride Worth Having.
The Rockingham (Va.) Register publishes the marriage of Miss Lucy F. Roller, the daughter of a wealthy farmer in that county, and adds:

She was what we would call "an independent girl," sure enough. Her bridal outfit was all made with her own hands, from her beautiful and elegant straw hat down to the handsome gaiters upon her feet. Her own delicate hands spun and wove the material of which her wedding-dress and traveling-cloak were made, so that she had nothing upon her person when she married which was not made by her self. Nor was she compelled by necessity or poverty to make this exhibition of her independence. She did it for the purpose of showing to the world how independent Southern girls are.

"How He Nicks Them."

The following letter from the Attorney General of the United States to a Federal officer holder at St. Louis, is the most pointed epistle of its kind that we have seen—excepting that of the removal of Lieut. EGBERT for voting the Democratic ticket in New Hampshire:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, November 2, 1863.

W. W. Edwards, St. Louis, Mo.—

SIR: Your recent participation in political enterprises hostile to the known views and wishes of the Executive Government of both the Nation and the State, render it unfit, in my opinion, for you to hold the office of United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri. Such being my opinion, the President, at my request, has caused your office to be vacated, and another appointed in your stead.

Yours,
ED. RATES,
Attorney General.

BOOT & SHOE STORE

EAST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE, JASPER.

WOULD respectfully inform

the public that they have a

large and splendid assortment

of Boots and Shoes on hand,

which they will sell as cheap as can be done

anywhere, and will warrant all their work.

Give us a trial.

ROMUALD BECK.